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during which death overtook him he was its representative, delivering peace addresses in many Oriental cities. A strong article by him on "Foreign Missions and World Peace" is published by the Foundation in pamphlet form. He was also a member of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of Churches, and Mr. Carnegie had chosen him one of the trustees of his new Church Peace Union. An article written by Mr. Capen only a few days before his death appeared in the February 14th issue of *The Boston Herald*, an extract from which appears in another column.

Thus the world over, in missionary, educational, peace, and municipal circles, his winning, inspiring, and hopeful personality will be deeply missed. He was a rare and remarkable Christian citizen, whose last written message to his countrymen was well exemplified in his own life—"to help keep our nation true to the highest ideals, not for her own sake alone, but to uplift the world."

### The Chicago Secretaryship.

In January Mr. Charles E. Beals resigned his position as director of the Central-West Department of the American Peace Society, at the same time giving up the secretaryship of the Chicago Peace Society. His resignation was accepted with deep regret by the executive committee, to take effect on May 1. Mr. Beals first became officially connected with the American Peace Society in March, 1908, when he was made field secretary, remaining for a time at the Boston office, then removing his headquarters to Chicago. Recently the title of field secretary was merged in that of director of the Central-West Department.

It has been a source of great disappointment to us that Mr. Beals could not see his way to continue longer in this very important field of work, but the health of his family seemed to demand a change. He has performed most faithful, efficient, and devoted service for the cause of peace during the six years of his connection with the society. He is an unusually strong and effective speaker, and has interpreted the peace movement in a most able manner in the large field of the Middle West. The Second National Peace Congress and the Chicago Peace Society are among the enduring testimonials to the permanent character of his work. This congress was organized by him in 1909 on the initiative of the American Peace Society, with the co-operation of Mr. Royal L. Melendy and others, and was one of the most influential of our national congresses, interesting a large body of prominent men and women in the cause. As a direct result of the enthusiasm aroused by the congress, Mr. Beals was able to establish the Chicago Peace Society on a firm basis as a branch of the American Peace Society, with a membership of some six hundred persons.

In his work of organization and propaganda he has accomplished much. The Nebraska, Missouri, and Wisconsin State branches owe their foundation to his inspiration and assistance, while he has prepared the way for State societies in Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois, which only await formal organization. Mr. Beals has traveled widely throughout the country, delivering

many hundreds of lectures, and by his stimulating and magnetic personality has made the peace movement a live issue wherever he has gone. At congresses and conferences he is a well-known and influential figure. His heart is in the peace cause, and, although his official connection with it will soon be severed, he will continue by pen and voice to aid in the furtherance of this great reform for the abolition of war.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Peace Society on February 27 Mr. Louis P. Lochner, of Madison, Wisconsin, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Beals. Mr. Lochner is admirably fitted for the task to which he has been called. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, the secretary of the Alumni Association, and editor of the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*. He was editor of the *Cosmopolitan Student* during its entire existence, up to a few weeks ago, when he declined reelection, and has been associated with the Cosmopolitan Club movement since its inception. Mr. Lochner has attended several of the universal peace congresses, and has given addresses on the subject at national conferences, at Lake Mohonk, in Wisconsin, and elsewhere. Some of his addresses have been published in pamphlet form. He is an effective public speaker, an indefatigable and systematic worker, and is personally acquainted with leading pacifists. He speaks French and German well, and is a passionate internationalist. In the field of which the Chicago office is the center he will be able to do a notable and far-reaching work for the cause.

The Eighty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., on May 8. Detailed notice will be given in the April issue.

### Editorial Notes.

#### The Bryan Treaties.

Secretary Bryan has now negotiated special treaties with thirteen different countries, eight of which have actually signed the conventions: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Guatemala, Netherlands, Panama, Santo Domingo, and Switzerland. The only treaties so far agreed to by European governments are those with the Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland, but Mr. Bryan's plan has already received the approval in principle of many of the leading nations, and it is expected that negotiation of treaties with others will soon follow. These conventions have not yet been submitted to the Senate for ratification. By the terms of these special treaties the countries agree not to go to war until investigation of the dispute shall be made by a commission of five members, but the period during which the investigation must be completed is fixed at one year. The treaty with Denmark provides that in case of the commission failing to come to an agreement the dispute shall be referred to The Hague Tribunal, and no reservations at all are made, not even the question of national honor. The Netherlands treaty differs from the others in that the

provision with regard to the maintenance of the *status quo* in armaments during the period of investigation is omitted. When all these treaties for the investigation of disputes have been negotiated and ratified a long step will have been taken toward lessening the chances of an outbreak of hostilities between nations.

#### **Peace Centenary Plans.**

The plans for the celebration of the One Hundred Years of Peace Among English-speaking Peoples are being pushed by the various committees appointed at the Richmond Conference in December. Mr. John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee, urges all who are interested in the success of the celebration to address letters at once to the Governors and leading members of the State legislatures, and to Representatives in Congress, requesting them to support the movement, particularly as regards legislation. This action is the more important, as many resolutions and letters opposing the Centenary Celebration are being sent in to Congress. House Bill #9302, introduced by Hon. Charles Bennett Smith, and Senate Bill #4174, introduced by Hon. Elihu Root, approving the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and carrying an appropriation of \$100,000 for the expenses of a Peace Centenary Commission, to consist of seven members, are of the utmost importance. All friends of the cause should at once write letters urging favorable consideration of these measures to Hon. Henry D. Flood, chairman Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives; to Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, chairman Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, and to Senator Root.

#### **Contagion of Militarism.**

The contagion of armaments has at last reached Sweden, and a striking situation exists there. On February 6 a great demonstration was made at Stockholm in favor of the increase of national defense. Thousands of people thronged the streets as a company of petitioners marched to the palace, where King Gustaf received them and told them he was ready to take steps towards putting the country into an efficient military condition. Many of the petitioners were peasants who had come hundreds of miles to take part in the patriotic demonstration. Leading and inspiring this patriotic outburst are the poet, Werner von Heidenstam, and the explorer, Sven Hedin, who have played on the popular fear of Russian aggression. In his "Word of Warning," sent broadcast through the country about a year ago, Sven Hedin declared that Russia was planning to reach Atlantic ports by way of the Scandinavian peninsula. On the other hand, there is a strong counter-movement upheld by the Socialists. On February 8 they held a demon-

stration against the increase of armaments; some thirty thousand people crowded about the government houses, opposing the King's position, and demanding that the ministers work for peace and fraternity. The Premier, M. Staaf, has resigned, and the whole controversy seems to have become a constitutional one. Much depends on the outcome of the elections. In Norway, too, plans are on foot for a stronger national system of defense. A project for this purpose is soon to be laid before the Storting. The "organized insanity" of the military nations of Europe seems to be spreading its baleful influence in every direction.

#### **Norman Angell Lecture Tour.**

A two months' lecture tour under the auspices of the American Association for International Conciliation was begun by Mr. Norman Angell on February 14. On his arrival Mr. Angell spoke in Boston and at Harvard University. From Boston he went to Washington, D. C., on the 16th, and during his three days' stay spoke before the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Washington Peace Society. Mr. Angell's tour includes twenty-five or more of the large cities from the East to San Francisco, and his message will be especially to business men and chambers of commerce. Ralph Norman Angell Lane came to America in his early manhood to recover his health on a Western ranch. Later he entered the journalistic field, and for some fifteen years has been engaged in newspaper work in Europe, most of the time in Paris. Through the publication of "The Great Illusion" Mr. Angell won fame as an advocate of peace on economic grounds. His book has been translated into many languages. Its keynote is that war is out of date on economic grounds alone, even if moral and sentimental considerations be left out of account. The Garton Foundation, under which Mr. Angell and several other lecturers, including Mr. Bernard N. Langdon-Davies, are engaged in spreading their peace doctrines in England and elsewhere, has now begun the publication of a monthly magazine called *War and Peace*, and also gives attention to the establishment of "polity clubs" in colleges and other important centers for the discussion of international problems. These clubs have already had an unusual influence upon public opinion in England.

#### **Mrs. Trask's Drama.**

Less than a year ago the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* published a review of "In the Vanguard," by Katrina Trask, and has since kept the book for sale among its peace publications. In this brief space of time the play has reached its third edition, and its popularity has greatly increased. It is a powerful and convincing presentation of the folly of war, and is proving most effective when

read before schools, clubs, and church audiences. In April the mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., read it before an audience of seven hundred in the People's Church of that city, and again in December to fourteen hundred people at a Sunday evening meeting in the Mohawk Theater, creating a profound impression on all his hearers. Mayor Lunn has become so interested that he is making engagements to read the play elsewhere. The Albany *Times-Union* contained recently a striking editorial on the drama, entitled "Mrs. Trask's Strong Arraignment of War," in which the writer said: "We need more Mrs. Trasks . . . to make people think. And when people get to thinking they will see the futility of war and the utility of peace." In Boston, the past month, Mr. A. H. Brown, head of the Dramatic Department of the Brooklyn Institute, gave a week of readings of the play under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation, appearing before audiences of every kind. At the Girls' High School, Boston, so much interest was shown that after reading the story to several hundreds of the sophomores, the reader was persuaded to return the next morning and present it to eight hundred girls of the junior and senior classes. Mr. Brown wrote to a friend that the effect was thrilling, and that it was worth all the trip from New York to Boston to have such a feeling of deep response. At the village of Lake George, N. Y., out of a population of only six hundred sixty persons gathered in the Parish House the other evening to hear "In the Vanguard" read by a high school teacher, though there were counter attractions going on at the same hour.

Here is a splendid opportunity for those who desire to propagate the ideas taught so clearly and forcibly by this drama to do real service in the education of the young people of our cities, towns, and village communities. The drama has just been translated into German, with an introduction by the Baroness von Suttner.

#### **Latin-American Understanding.**

Very much is being done to promote a wider mutual knowledge on the part of this country and Latin America. Since the visit there of Hon. Robert Bacon the American Association for International Conciliation has opened a bureau of information for the help of students who come to the United States. There is planned for this summer a personally conducted tour for teachers to South America, to go first to Brazil, then by the Trans-Andean Railway to Chile, by boat thence to Callao, Lima, and other cities, returning home by way of Panama. Further, the association has under consideration the inviting of representative men of South America to visit the large centers of educational life here. Harvard University and the University of Chile are considering an annual exchange of professors and students to begin with the next academic

year. Courses on Latin-American history and economics have been introduced at Harvard. Princeton University also contemplates the immediate establishment of such courses, and an annual prize award has been offered to be competed for by those undergraduates who are studying Argentine history. Yale, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania and other institutions have also offered similar special lecture courses. This awakening of interest in the countries south of us is a sign of promise. The Colombians resident in New York have taken steps to form a Colombian Club in that city, through the initiative of Francisco Escoban, the consul-general from that republic. It is said that the plan to form this association has already produced a favorable impression in Bogota, and that in a fostering of commerce and financial relations a further tie will be found for strengthening the kindly feeling between the two republics. The effort to bring the two Americas into closer relations of friendship and understanding is one that deserves the strongest support. All these exchange visits between our country and other nations will help in removing the barriers of misunderstanding which so often arise from ignorance.

#### **Second Universal Races Congress.**

Mr. G. Spiller, honorary secretary of the World Conferences for promoting concord between all divisions of mankind, writes that the Second Conference, to occur in 1915, will probably meet in Paris, as the Executive Council favors that city. There is talk of holding the Third Conference in the United States. It will be remembered that the First Universal Races Congress was held in London in 1911, and was a most successful meeting. In connection with preparing the way for the Second Conference, Mr. Spiller is to visit soon the capitals of Europe for the purpose of forming active and, if possible, permanent national committees. The fundamental need of the next conference, as it now appears, will be to consolidate the movement in favor of inter-racial concord. Some of the topics to be discussed are: The Ethics of Colonization and the Protection of Primitive and Subject Peoples; Methods of Promoting an Amicable Inter-racial Spirit in the Universities and the Press; Co-operation of Organizations Interested in Friendship Among Peoples; Establishment of a Central Inter-racial Concord Bureau. The committee invites early communication from all interested in the program. Such correspondence should be addressed to Mr. G. Spiller, honorary secretary, 63 South Hill Park, London, N. W.

The Report of the Twentieth Universal Peace Congress, held at The Hague in August, 1913, has just been received. It is a volume of 408 pages, in French. Copies may be obtained from the American Peace Society at seventy-five cents each.

The Naval Affairs Committee on February 28 reported to the House of Representatives a bill, carrying approximately \$140,000,000, providing for the construction of two dreadnoughts, each to cost \$15,000,000, with other lesser craft. An amendment providing for three battleships was defeated in the committee. A minority report was filed, declaring that increase in naval appropriations would be "useless expenditure, inexcusable extravagance, and criminal waste of the public funds." For two years past only one first-class battleship has been voted, in each case against the President's recommendation, and there is no reason whatever for any increase now. **We urge all the friends of peace throughout the nation to use their influence with members of Congress at once for the defeat of the two-battleship program.**

### Among the Peace Organizations.

About thirty of the young men of the law department of Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, have formed themselves into a peace society. The new organization will give considerable time to studying the general literature of the peace movement, and will also arrange for debates. Mr. J. D. Templeton, the alumni secretary, addressed the meeting at which plans for the new society were completed. It is to be known as the Phi Delta Phi Peace Society of Wesleyan University.

Rev. Arthur S. Phelps, formerly president of the Southern California Peace Society, has returned from his trip round the world. He delivered many peace lectures in various large centers. He is now in the East, with headquarters at New Haven, Connecticut, P. O. box 1148, and is giving courses of lectures. Mr. Phelps is one of the accredited lecturers of the American Peace Society.

The Fifth Annual Edward Berwick Junior Peace Prize contest occurred on January 23, at Leland Stanford University. Seven young men took part in the contest, and the prize of fifty dollars was won by Mr. James Gordon Emerson, the subject of whose oration was "America and Peace in the Orient." This is a prize offered annually under the auspices of the Northern California Peace Society by Mr. Edward Berwick, of Pacific Grove, California, who is an ardent worker in the cause of peace. The orations in the contest were all of an unusually high character, and Dr. Edward B. Krehbiel, the chairman, in writing of the occasion, remarked: "Every one who heard the competition felt that it was growing better with each succeeding speaker, and as the result of this steady excellence of the successive speakers there developed a very high enthusiasm. It was the best contest in public speaking that I have ever attended, and the most difficult competition to judge that I have ever seen." Dr. Krehbiel feels that in coming years this contest is to be one of the great features of forensic life of the university.

On January 29 the New York Peace Society held its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Carnegie was re-elected president and Samuel T. Dutton secretary. Among the new vice-presidents are Cleveland H. Dodge,

Robert U. Johnson, Marcus M. Marks, and Francis Lynde Stetson. The main address was given by Mr. Carnegie, who said that there is no crime equal to the killing of man by his fellow-man, and that he expected to live to see an end practically put to war. Among other speakers were Arthur D. Call and Rev. Father Clune, of Syracuse, N. Y.

The following resolution in honor of Edwin Ginn and Samuel B. Capen was adopted by the conference of New England peace workers, held at the rooms of the Massachusetts Peace Society January 30:

This assembly of representatives of the Peace Societies of New England and other peace agencies of the country meets under the shadow of deep sorrow and loss. Since the invitation for its meeting was issued there has died, at his home in Winchester, Edwin Ginn, the founder of the World Peace Foundation; and in the very hour of our meeting there comes from Shanghai the message telling of the death there yesterday of Samuel B. Capen, the president of the Massachusetts Peace Society. It would not be possible for the peace cause in New England to sustain graver personal loss than that which comes thus in the almost simultaneous death of these two great heads of our two leading New England peace agencies. They were both men endeared to most of us here by long years of close personal association and friendship and united service for the great cause to which we are devoted; and the loss which has befallen us seems in this solemn hour almost irreparable. It is for us to meet the loss in their courageous and consecrated spirit; to resolve highly that their life and influence shall go on through our endeavor with new vitality and breadth, and to take together in this gathering, sanctified by their memories, increased devotion to the commanding service which they served so well. In the ennobling and inspiring remembrance of the great apostolic succession of the friends of peace which has made New England illustrious in the history of the cause, and in which their part was so significant, we pledge ourselves anew to the great work waiting to be done and to resolution that these honored brothers and leaders shall not have lived and worked in vain.

Dr. J. J. Hall, director of the South Atlantic States Department, writes that the North Carolina State Peace Convention is to meet at Greensboro, N. C., March 20-23. The chamber of commerce is aiding in plans for entertaining the convention, which will probably be held in the Opera House.

The commission of the Berne Peace Bureau will convene on March 16 and 17 at Berne, with the general assembly following on March 18. The program of the Twenty-first International Peace Congress at Vienna is to be determined on by the commission. At the assembly meeting the proposed new statutes of the bureau will receive careful consideration, and there will be a discussion of the relations between the bureau and the Carnegie Endowment.

An International Christian Peace Union was formed at The Hague immediately following the Peace Congress last August. Baron Edouard de Neufville is the honorary secretary, and national sections are being formed in various countries, with local secretaries. The first meeting of the British section will be held in connection with the Tenth National Peace Congress in Liverpool in June. The organization is a very simple one, the object being the union of all Christians to pray for the coming of peace.

The International Peace Bureau has sent to the two Mexican generals, Huerta and Carranza, an appeal for the cessation of hostilities and the peaceable adjustment of the situation by a board of arbitrators. "We appeal